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DR. WILLIAM BEANES, THE INCIDENTAL
CAUSE OF THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY CALEB CLARKE MAGRUDER, JR.

(Read before the Society, December 15, 1914.)

The genesis of the Beanes family in America traces from Christopher Banes, according to the signature attached to his will, a Scotsman who came to the colony of Maryland in 1671, and settled in Calvert county. Among the properties acquired by him were, Eel Hall, in his home county, and Christopher's Camp, in Baltimore county.

His first wife was Ann Brooke, daughter of Robert Brooke, immigrant, by Mary Mainwaring, his second wife. Through Lord Baltimore's commission Robert Brooke became commander of a new county in the colony, erected in 1650, and called Charles in honor of the King of England. Mary Mainwaring was the daughter of the Bishop of St. David's, chaplain to Charles I. of England, and a descendant of a noble Cheshire family.

Ann (Brooke) Beanes predeceased her husband, and he married secondly, Elizabeth Higham, relict of Francis Higham of Calvert county. He left her a widow without issue of their union, in 1696. Christopher and Ann (Brooke) Beanes had issue: Christopher, William, Ann and Mary.

William Beanes, the first of his family in Prince George's county, son of Christopher Banes, immigrant, was a merchant and planter. He married Elizabeth, family name unknown, and died in 1765.

His widow survived until 1773. By the terms of the former's will his widow was devised realty (unnamed) and his children personalty only. Their issue were: William; Mary married John Sutton; Elizabeth married Luke Marbury; Colmore, died unmarried; and a daughter who became the wife of Major Josiah Towgood of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

William Beanes, representing the third generation, married Mary Bradley, daughter of Robert Bradley and Ann Hill, progenitors of General Bradley Tyler Johnson of the Confederate States Army. On the distaff side Mary Bradley was the granddaughter of Clement Hill and Ann Darnall. Clement Hill was the nephew and heir of Clement Hill, immigrant, sometime surveyor-general of the province of Maryland. Ann Darnall was the daughter of Colonel Henry Darnall, of Portland Manor, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, and Eleanor Hatton, who was the widow of Major Thomas Brooke, and the daughter of Richard and Margaret Hatton.

Mary (Bradley) Beanes died in 1794, and William Beanes, her husband, in 1801. Their children were: William, John Hancock, married Elizabeth Dyer and Harriet Clagett, born Southron; Eleanor, married James Mullikin; Colmore, married Millicent Tyler; William Bradley, married Eleanor Brown; Millicent, married James Alexander Magruder; and Mary, who married Baruch Duckett. Among the properties devised these children by their father were: Brooke Ridge, Hale's Rest, Bristol (a part of Mount Calvert Manor), Craycroft's Right, Beanes' Landing (on Charles Branch), Addition to Beanes' Landing, all in Prince George's county, and lot 261 in Carrollsburgh, now included in the city of Washington.

Such were the marital alliances of the forebears of

Dr. William Beanes, son of William Beanes and Mary Bradley, the third of his name, representing the fourth generation.

He was born at Brooke Ridge, near Croome, Prince George's County, on the 24th day of January, 1749. Brooke Ridge, comprising one thousand acres, was patented by Charles Brooke, son of Robert Brooke, first commander of Charles county, who, dying childless in 1671, devised one half of the property to his then unmarried sister, Ann Brooke, great-grandmother of Dr. William Beanes.

We know nothing of this William Beanes' early days, but they were doubtless those of the youth of his time whose parents were large landholders living in ease and comfort. There was no medical college in America at this period, so that from a public school, or more probably a private tutor, he began the study of medicine in the office of some experienced practitioner of whom there were several in his neighborhood.

November 25, 1773, the young physician took for wife Sarah Hawkins Hanson, daughter of Colonel Samuel Hanson and Ann Hawkins, a niece of John Hanson, President of the First Continental Congress, and by virtue of this position, the first President of the United States. Hardly had his married life begun before the tyranny of the mother country forced the First Continental Congress to adopt a series of "Resolves" as a rebuke for odious taxes levied and to prepare for armed resistance. Dr. Beanes was one of a committee of Prince Georgians who carried such "Resolves" into effect.

Following the battle of Lexington the government established the first General Hospital at Philadelphia, where the young surgeon treated the maimed brought from bloody Long Island and Brandywine, as well as

those half-starved and near-frozen patriots from gloomy Valley Forge.

Returning to his home before the close of the Revolutionary War he purchased property in the town of Upper Marlborough from William Sprigg Bowie in 1779, and erected a home on the site of the present Marlborough High School. Continuing the practice of his profession he grew in skill and constantly increased the confidence of an ever enlarging circle of friends and patients. Agriculture claimed some part of his attention on several farms surrounding his home town, known as Meadows, Kinsale, and Bacon Hall, and he also owned and operated a nearby grist mill.

Professionally his fitness spread beyond the county, and when, in 1799, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland was established he was one of its founders and a member of its first examining board. This faculty was never a teaching body, but young physicians submitted to examination by them before being permitted to practice, so that it is the prototype of the present Maryland State Medical Board. His interest in religious affairs is evidenced by his connection with the establishment of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Upper Marlborough, and upon its organization by Bishop Clagett, in 1810, he was elected its first senior warden.

Such had been his various activities when in 1812 Great Britain declared war against the United States. Military operations were mainly in the north until the spring of 1813, when an enemy squadron sailed from Lynn Haven Bay, Virginia, into the Chesapeake. Pillage, plunder and arson followed in their wake. The Patapsco River was blockaded, Annapolis and Baltimore threatened, towns on the Eastern Shore of Mary-

land sacked, Havre de Grace stormed and burned. Hostile marauders invaded the Potomac River and the surrounding country swarmed with spies.

August 19, 1814, the British landed eight miles below Benedict, Charles county, and promptly took up their march to Nottingham. Prince George's at once became the field of spirited war-time activities. Nearing Nottingham some slight resistance was offered the enemy's advance on the 21st, but upon being pressed it faded away with a single casualty while the British were unscathed. Following the river road along the Patuxent under cover of their ships' guns Mount Calvert was reached where they debouched and moved toward Upper Marlborough.

A British annalist,¹ accompanying the army, wrote:

"The advanced parties having arrived at the more open country which surrounds Marlborough, found themselves suddenly in the presence of two squadrons of well mounted and handsomely appointed cavalry. They were composed, as we afterwards learned, of gentlemen volunteers in the service of their country. To do them justice, the troopers no sooner saw our men than they made a spirited effort to cut down one or two files which appeared to be separated from their companions, and at a distance from the wood. But a single discharge from another party which they had not observed, instantly checked them; and they galloped off."

Upper Marlborough was entered on the 22d of August. As the same annalist relates:

"It was one o'clock when the neat houses and pretty gardens of Marlborough presented themselves to our view. I know not whether the scene would strike me now as it struck me then, were I again to visit it; but at that moment I imagined that I had never looked upon a landscape more pleasing, or more beautiful. The gentle green hills which on either

¹ George Gleig.

hand enclosed the village, tufted here and there with magnificent trees, the village itself, straggling and wide, each cottage being far apart from its neighbors and each ornamented with flower beds and shrubberies; these, with a lovely stream which wound through the valley, formed, as far as my memory may be trusted, one of the most exquisite panoramas, on which it has ever been my good fortune to gaze."

The town having been invested the British General Ross selected the home of Dr. Beanes as his headquarters, there remaining until the afternoon of the next day, August 23, when, following a council of war with Admiral Cockburn, held in the same house, the army evacuated the town and on the same night bivouaced at Mellwood, the old home of Thomas Sim Lee, second Governor of Maryland, who held office during a part of the Revolutionary War.

Be it said to the credit of the enemy, the inhabitants of Upper Marlborough, or the very few who remained after their coming, were treated right civilly. Some chicken roosts and pig sties were robbed, and tradition says they kneaded bread on tomb stones in Trinity Church yard, which church was used for barracks, but the greatest act of wanton vandalism recorded occurs in the Parish Register of that church, reading:

"Several leaves here and some in other parts of this book were torn out by some of Ross' soldiers who found the book in the Church where it had been put for safe keeping. To their eternal disgrace be it recorded."

Signed "John Read Magruder clerk of the vestry." Military strategists divined that the enemy's objective was the national capital, and so advised, but official Washington appeared indifferent.

In 1813, Commodore Joshua Barney was commissioned to fit out a flotilla, which was completed and

manned by the spring of 1814. In June, while directly commanding a part of his flotilla, thirteen barges and five hundred men, he was pursued by the British and sought safety in St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County. The water was too shallow for the enemy to follow so that attacks were made on the land side, but slight harm resulted and the blockade continued. Thinking the destruction of such a possible prize would lead the British to abandon a position so near Washington, Barney was ordered to destroy his boats but an immediate counter order advised an effort to break the blockade. With two eight pounders mounted upon traveling carriages the attack was made and Barney succeeded in cutting through the blockading line and ascending the Patuxent.

Learning of the presence of the British army at Benedict, Barney landed four hundred of his flotilla men near Mount Pleasant Ferry, a little above Hill's bridge, and marched to Upper Marlborough, leaving orders with Lieutenant Frazier to fire the flotilla should the enemy approach in force. On the 22d of August, Barney proceeded to Woodyard, the home of Richard W. West. The British entered Upper Marlborough while his camp fires were yet smouldering. As they were in force and but two miles away Lieutenant Frazier obeyed his instructions and the thirteen barges were fired, scuttled and sunk. At Woodyard Barney met General Winder in command of some twenty-five hundred troops. The same day the augmented force moved toward Washington and encamped at Long Old Fields, now known as Forestville, advancing in the morning after an inspection by President Madison.

Knowledge of Ross' stay in Upper Marlborough prompted Winder to mass his available arms between

his camp and the enemy. General Stansbury and Lieutenant-Colonel Steret were directed accordingly, and similar orders were dispatched to Lieutenant-Colonel Beall and Major Peter. Winder set out to confer with Stansbury who was advancing from Bladensburg. When nearing that village couriers informed him the enemy had left Mellwood, come in contact with Major Peter and driven him back on the covering line of General Smith and Commodore Barney at Long Old Fields where the latter stood in battle order. Stansbury was ordered to retrace his march to Bladensburg, join with Steret and if attacked and driven to reform for the protection of Washington.

After a brush with Major Peter, Ross reached the branch road leading to Washington and Alexandria Ferry. Here his apparent indecision baffled our forces, the Secretary of War, General Armstrong, not yet convinced that Ross' vision of conquest included Washington. While yet Madison, Winder and cabinet members were in conference the British were in motion toward Bladensburg. Smith was hurried forward, while Barney took a position on the eastern branch of the Potomac, now known as Barney's Circle, Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast, Washington.

On the 24th day of August, 1814, the American forces were thus disposed at Bladensburg: near the Bladensburg bridge, General Stansbury; in his rear two artillery companies under Captains Magruder and Myers. To the right of this battery, Major Pinkney's riflemen covering two companies of infantry, Ducker and Gorsuch captains, forming the right wing. Fifty yards away Steret commanded the Fifth Maryland Regiment with the regiments of Regan and Schultz, and three hundred cavalry forming the centre. A line of Maryland militia, Beall, Colonel, stood to the right

of the latter formation with a detachment of Barney's flotilla-men. Colonel Magruder, with the District of Columbia militia, and Peter's battery comprised the left wing. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Second Maryland regiment, supported Peter's battery. Colonel Magruder was stationed to the left of the marines and Colonel Kraemer forward of Colonel Beall. Awaiting the enemy stood 5,401² men and officers ready to receive a foe slightly inferior in numbers.

Shortly before one o'clock General Ross' army emerged from a screen of trees fringing the woods and the first guns boomed. The descendants of men who stood the shock of battle on many a bloody field of Revolutionary days, and finally hurled back the invader, were panic stricken. Formation after formation wavered, broke and fled. The arrival of Barney with a portion of his marines on the Bladensburg pike at the District line, who had come at a double quick from the eastern branch of the Potomac, heartened them for a moment but forced to stand the onslaught without support they too gave way. The gallant Barney, wounded by a bullet which was only extracted after death, and for which it was somewhat responsible, was taken prisoner. By four o'clock the enemy was victorious with a foe widely scattered.

Bladensburg is an inglorious field in our history whereon no luster was shed upon American arms. As General Ross said of the marines, "they have given us the only real fighting we have had." And yet we should bear in mind the fact that among the British were veterans of the Peninsular Campaign and Napoleonic Wars, while opposed to them were an almost exclusively raw militia.

A copy of General Ross' report on the battle to his

² War Department records.

military superiors appeared in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* under date of September 27, 1814, in which the casualties as listed by him were:

“Killed, one Captain, two Lieutenants, five Sergeants, fifty-six rank and file, ten horses. Wounded, two Lieutenants-Colonel, three Ensigns, one Captain, fourteen Lieutenants, ten Sergeants, one hundred and fifty-five rank and file, eight horses.”

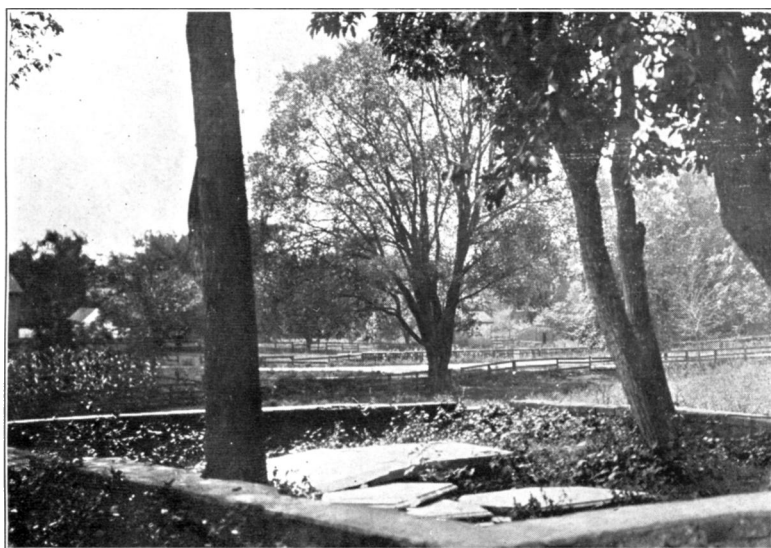
Lossing gives the British casualties as 500. The American loss was twenty-six killed and fifty-one wounded.

The nation's capital undefended, the British entered the city, then having a population of about 20,000, and applied the torch to the Capitol, the President's mansion, the Navy Yard barracks and all other public buildings, the Patent Office excepted, entailing a loss of two million dollars.

On the 25th of August, Ross began his backward movement by Bladensburg, where his wounded were permitted to remain, reaching Upper Marlborough on the 26th, and thence to Nottingham where he embarked his troops, weighing anchor from Benedict on the 29th.

Two days before the army sailed from Benedict a squadron appeared before Fort Washington, in Prince George's County, which was blown up without a gun having been fired against the enemy, whereupon Alexandria was visited by them and an enormous ransom demanded.

After the British left Upper Marlborough on the 26th of August, and were encamped at Woodyard, a body of troopers returned to the town and placed Dr. Beanes under arrest. He was forced to arise from his bed after midnight at the point of a revolver, scarcely



TOMB OF DR. BEANES BEFORE RESTORATION.

permitted to clothe himself, and made to ride horseback on a rough-gaited, cadaverous animal to Benedict, some thirty-five miles distant.

On the day Ross passed through Upper Marlborough toward Nottingham Dr. Beanes was host to Dr. William Hill and Philip Weems. Many marauders appearing in the town it was proposed that they be arrested, whereupon Dr. Beanes and his guests headed a body of citizens who threw several of them into the county jail. One, however, escaped, acquainted General Ross with the circumstances and he ordered the arrest of the three offenders. Subsequently Dr. Hill and Mr. Weems were released, but General Ross and Admiral Cockburn seemed relentless toward Dr. Beanes.

That these gentlemen were arrested is attested by a letter dated August 31, 1814, from General Winder³ to General Ross in which their names were mentioned as prisoners, coupled with a reproach for the "great rudeness and indignity heaped upon a respectable and aged old man," in allusion to Dr. Beanes; but General Winder's intercession was fruitless with respect to Dr. Beanes.

At this juncture Richard W. West, of Woodyard, appealed to Francis Scott Key, a then resident of Georgetown. With the consent of President Madison, John S. Skinner, a Prince Georgian then living in Baltimore, and in charge of the exchange of prisoners, accompanied Key down the Chesapeake Bay under a flag of truce aboard the *Minden*. Preparations were making for an attack on Baltimore but Key and Skinner were courteously received by Admiral Cochrane. When their mission was made known General Ross

³ "The British Invasion of Maryland," by Wm. M. Marine.

and Admiral Cockburn⁴ bitterly opposed the prisoner's release, the latter speaking of him in the harshest and most venomous manner.

Fortunately, Skinner carried letters from the wounded left by Ross at Bladensburg in which he was told of the extremely kind treatment they had received. Touched by the tender mercies of an enemy Ross felt grateful and promised to requite it by the desired release. But fearing information of visible preparations aboard ship for an attack upon Baltimore might be conveyed to the city in the event of immediate return, Key and Skinner were detained. Before the attack upon Fort McHenry which followed, Dr. Beanes was permitted to join his friends and all were conveyed to a place of safety.

So long as great guns belched forth from the Fort they knew its defenders were undismayed. Toward morning resistance grew feebler, and then—an ominous silence. With every fiber racked by alternate hopes and fears Key pierced through the gloom until by the “dawn's early light” he saw that “our flag was still there.”

Shot through with a genuine patriotic fervor Key sketched the outlines of The Star-Spangled Banner on the back of a letter, partially completing it while returning to Baltimore on the *Minden*. It appeared in the *Baltimore American* on September 21, 1814, under the title of “The Defense of Baltimore,” and immediately became immensely popular, which popularity has continued to grow until today Key is best known as the author of the accepted American national anthem, judged by competent critics to rank with the martial hymns of “Rule Britannia” and “The Marseillaise.”

⁴ Admiral Cockburn conveyed Napoleon Bonaparte as a prisoner to St. Helena.

Its exultant and defiant note well typifies the American spirit, but acknowledgment of a higher Power and a prayer for our national perpetuation breathes through the lines,

“Blest with victory and peace may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.”

Without doubt the bombardment of Fort McHenry fired Key's imagination and inspired his pen, controverting, “*Poeta nascitur non fit*”—Poets are born not made—although he had a poet ancestor in the person of Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, born in the year 1515, an eight times great-grandfather, who was the first to employ blank verse in English poetry.

Baltimore, the birthplace of “The Star-Spangled Banner,” thus owes Prince George's County the occasion of its authorship, and the centennial anniversary which Maryland's metropolis so fittingly celebrated some weeks since should serve to inseparably link the name of Beanes with that of Key, the author, with the occasion of his inspiration.

Mr. Chief Justice Taney, a brother-in-law of Francis Scott Key, in a letter regarding Dr. Beanes' arrest, writes,

“They (the British) did not seem to regard him, and certainly did not treat him, as a prisoner of war.”

Key was permitted to interview him.

“He was in the forward part of the ship among the sailors and soldiers. He had not had a change of clothes from the time he was seized; was constantly treated with indignity by those around him and no officer would speak to him. He was treated as a culprit and not as a prisoner of war and this harsh and humiliating treatment continued until he was placed on board the cartel.”

General Ross said Dr. Beanes deserved much more punishment than he received. Continuing, the Chief Justice says: his treatment was that of one

“Who had deceived and broken his faith with them. Something must have passed when the officers were quartered in his home on the march to Washington which in the judgment of General Ross bound him not to take up arms against the English forces until the troops had reëmbarked. It is impossible on any other ground to account for the manner in which he was spoken of and treated.

“But whatever General Ross and the other officers may have thought I am quite sure that Dr. Beanes did not think he was in any way pledged to abstain from active hostilities against the public enemy. . . . He was a gentleman of untainted character and a nice sense of honor, and incapable of doing any thing that could have justified such treatment.”

Considering all published data regarding the affair we are inclined to think that the friendly offices of Dr. Beanes, when he played host to the British, were so construed by a subsequent action—that of instigating the arrest of marauders—as a breach of faith. Only after this manner can we reconcile his treatment by the British, for the mere arrest of marauders would not have rendered him less worthy of consideration than a prisoner of war and brought to him all the contempt and contumely of which he was the victim.

Apart from the fact that he was host it probably occurred to Dr. Beanes that diplomacy would prove the best policy. Because of it his home was guarded, his slaves were unmolested, his horses and cattle spared. And this inclination becomes a conclusion when we read in “A Subaltern in America,” by a fair-minded narrator who subsequently became chaplain-general of the British army:

“The only inhabitants whom we found abiding in his house

was a Dr. Bean, a medical practitioner. . . . The Doctor was, in point of fact, a Scotchman; that is to say, he had migrated about twenty years ago from some district of North Britain and still retained his native dialect in all its doric richness. He professed, moreover, to retain the feelings as well as the language of his boyish days. . . . He was a Federalist—in other words, he was hostile to the war with England, which he still persisted in regarding as his Mother country. Such, at least, were the statements with which he favored us, and we believed him the more readily that he seemed really disposed to treat us as friends. . . .”

Note that George Gleig, the author, states, Dr. Beanes was a Scotchman, he had migrated twenty years before, he professed a love for the mother country, he was opposed to the war, “Such at least were the statements with which he favored us.”

The genealogy of Dr Beanes' family proves conclusively that his immigrant ancestor was in Maryland more than one hundred years before the War of 1812, and that Dr. Beanes was born in Prince George's County. It is hardly believable that he could have acted as has already been shown during the Revolutionary period and entertained other sentiments at the time specified by our author, his action in causing the arrest which led to his own apprehension preclude this, yet we have no right to disbelieve our author, and the known character of General Ross⁵ was not of a nature to mete out such treatment as Dr. Beanes received, especially after partaking of his hospitality, unless some untoward act indicated a breach of faith, and so we are forced to the conclusion that Dr. Beanes carried his policy of diplomacy to such an extreme as to weave his own web of trouble.

It is admitted that Dr. Beanes was a most gracious

⁵ General Ross was killed at the battle of North Point, Md.

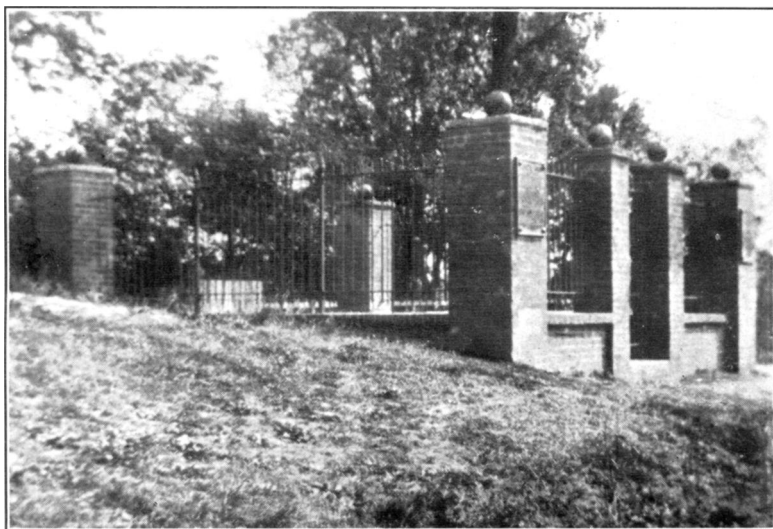
host who cared for his guests with a friendly solicitude and that the most reasonable explanation of the bitter resentment aroused in General Ross was due to the fact that he construed hospitality as sympathy, and that his leadership of those who had thrown the marauders into jail was a breach of faith. According to British standards he may have appeared perfidious, but to American standards it is unthinkable to charge him with disloyalty.

Following his release the doctor returned to his home on Academy Hill, Upper Marlborough, where as a relic of two wars he spent the evening of life in the quiet retrospect of stirring days. July 15, 1822, Mrs. Beanes passed away, and on October 12, 1828, Dr. Beanes died a childless old man at the mellow age of eighty years, and their remains now rest in what was the garden of their home.

Many friends and relatives were named as beneficiaries in his will, and the three codicils attached thereto, but the one who attained the greatest public prominence was Dr. William Beanes Magruder (a son of his sister Millicent, who married James Alexander Magruder), Mayor of Washington in 1857 and 1858, and of whom Mr. Robert H. Harkness read a most interesting sketch before this society December 12, 1912.

Just a year ago—December 10, 1913, to be exact—the writer had a letter from Mayor James H. Preston, of Baltimore, President of the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission, requesting the co-operation of Prince George's County in the proposed centennial exercises. The result was the formation of The Star-Spangled Banner Society of Prince George's County,

“Organized to restore the tomb of Dr. William Beanes whose name is inseparably linked with that of Francis Scott Key in the authorship of our National Anthem.



TOMB OF DR. BEANES AFTER RESTORATION.

"To commemorate the same at Upper Marlborough, Maryland, September 3, 1914.

"To coöperate with the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission in celebrating a century of peace and progress."

Funds were solicited from the public school children of the county. To stimulate interest "Patriotism" and "Charles Carroll of Carrollton" were assigned as subjects for competitive compositions in the high schools and primary departments respectively, with two gold, two silver and two bronze medals as awards.

Patriotic and historical societies in Washington and Baltimore were requested to donate the medals with the following results: subject, "Patriotism," gold medal, by the Maryland Society of the War of 1812; silver medal, by the Southern Maryland Society; bronze medal, by the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. Subject, "Charles Carroll of Carrollton," gold medal, by the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; silver medal, by the Society of The Ark and The Dove; bronze medal, by the Columbia Historical Society.

To the funds raised by the public school children and their teachers were added those contributed by private individuals, the Civic Society of Upper Marlborough, the County School Board, the Board of County Commissioners and the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission.

A few months ago the tombs of Dr. and Mrs. Beanes were broken into many fragments. The walls surrounding were nearly level with the ground, and unsightly, gnarled sassafras trees were undermining the foundations and penetrating the hallowed soil of sepulture. Today such pieces of the old tombs as could be recovered, pieced with new marble to the original

size, rest on marble supporters above repaired vaults. Around the tombs is a brick wall as the base of a wrought iron railing with six pilasters surmounted by sixteen-inch cannon balls.

On either side of the stout iron entrance gate are bronze tablets.

Exercises commemorating the restoration were held on September 3 last, and resulted in what some of the metropolitan newspapers declared to be the most elaborate public function ever held in Southern Maryland. Following is the program:

Hon. Fillmore Beall, Associate Judge, Seventh Judicial Circuit, presiding.

Invocation—Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlan, S.J., President, Georgetown University.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Fillmore Beall.

"America"—United States Marine Band (section).

Response—Hon. James H. Preston,⁶ Mayor of Baltimore; President, National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission.

"Columbia"—Marine Band.

Poem—"Dr. William Beanes," The Bentztown Bard.

"Suwanee River"—Marine Band.

Historical Address—Mr. Caleb C. Magruder, Jr., President, Star-Spangled Banner Society, Prince George's County.

"Cavalleria Rusticana"—Marine Band.

Patriotic Address—Hon. Percy E. Quinn, Member of Congress from Mississippi.

"Dixie"—Marine Band.

Report of Committee on Compositions—Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Chairman, Vice-President-General, Society of the War of 1812.

Col. Frederick C. Bryan, President, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.

⁶ Mayor Preston was prevented from being present because of a death in his official family.



TABLET TO MEMORY OF DR. WILLIAM BEANES.

Mr. Allen C. Clark, Vice-President, Columbia Historical Society.

Award of Medals—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Associate Judge, Maryland Court of Appeals.

“Maryland—My Maryland”—Marine Band.

Raising of Star-Spangled Banner, Hon. William L. Marbury, President, Southern Maryland Society, Kinsman of Dr. William Beanes.

Firing of National Salute—Detachment of Company F, First Maryland Regiment, Oswald A. Greager, Captain.

The Star-Spangled Banner—Solo, Hon. Thomas F. McNulty, Sheriff of Baltimore.

Benediction—Rev. Francis E. McManus, Rector, Trinity Church, Upper Marlborough.

Gold and bronze medals, designed by Hans Shuler, were subsequently struck by The National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner,” on which Francis Scott Key and Dr. William Beanes appear watching,

“The rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air.”